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THE WEATHER.
 Official forecasts for to-day indicate fair weather.

Hon. John M. Palmer is nearly eighty years of age—old enough to know better.

The Indianapolis Convention seems to have taken pains to put out a war ticket in time of profound peace.

The end of the world promoters dislike to acknowledge that they have arrived at the end of their rope.

Later on the Sultan of Turkey may discover that it will be to his advantage to have less fuss and fewer funerals.

Senator Hill has been long enough in politics to understand that one luncheon doesn't constitute a declaration.

Chicago is not on Li Hung Chang's visiting list. There are a few things that are not going Chicago's way this year.

Mark Hanna is expected to set apart a fair proportion of his campaign fund for the Indianapolis ticket, and he will doubtless fulfill all expectations in that line.

With remarkable unanimity the Republican editors have discovered the "honest convictions and high character" of the gentlemen who composed the Indianapolis Convention.

Candidate Bryan's niece seems to have caught the prevailing infection. She booted the parental platform and is being supported by a matrimonial candidate of her own choice.

Since the conspicuous participation of Mr. Breckinridge in the Indianapolis Convention it would seem that the gold organs might be able to worry along with less sneering comment on Altgeld and Tillman.

Li Hung Chang says he has learned a great many things during his stay in the United States. It is safe to assume that his new budget of knowledge includes the fact that is not a good place to visit during the fishing season.

Senator Palmer was very glad to take advantage of Populist support when he was elected to his present office. But he forgot to carry out the pledges he made to the Populist members of the Illinois Legislature who voted for him.

In addition to worrying over the political situation, Colonel Watterston had discovered that it is impossible to become intoxicated on Swiss wine. However, it should be borne in mind that Colonel Watterston has conducted his experiments with a Kentucky stomach.

Ben Butterworth thinks it would be well for the Republican editors and stump speakers to refrain from calling the free silver advocates "idiots," "Anarchists," and other similar names. Mr. Butterworth has a reputation for being out of touch with his party leaders.

THE DECOY DUCK TICKET.

There has never been anything exactly like the Indianapolis proceeding in American politics before. There have been numerous side-show parties in the past, and plenty of "forlorn hope" candidates, but there has never been a ticket put up for the express purpose of being knocked down. The Prohibitionists make their hopeless nominations with the idea that their candidates ought to be elected, and with the intention of making the best fight they can for them, regardless of the effect of their action on any other party. Charles O'Connor was not nominated to defeat Greeley, but to keep up the apostolic succession of straight Democratic candidates. But the Indianapolis ticket was not put up with even a pretence that it was to be loyally supported on its own merits, but simply and solely to secure indirect Democratic aid for the most conspicuous enemy of Democratic principles.

The absence of good faith is displayed in the very nature of the nominations. The selection of two men, one of whom will be eighty-three and the other seventy-seven years old when the next Presidential term ends, is an advertisement that the candidates were not nominated to perform the duties of President and Vice-President of the United States, but to filch votes from Bryan on election day.

General Palmer and General Buckner will take the stump and laud each other, but they will not vote their own ticket. Nor will they get the votes of the delegates to the convention that nominated them. Did anybody ever

MONEY FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

When the Republican Convention announced itself in favor of the single gold standard it doubtless knew that it was adopting a profoundly unpopular policy, but it believed that by a vigorous campaign, with unlimited means, this unpopularity might be overcome. And it had the assurance that the resources for such a campaign would be forthcoming.

Never in the history of American politics has there been such a discrepancy in the means at the disposal of two contending parties as now. The Republican party has enlisted the services of almost all the holders of accumulated wealth in the country. From their point of view these gentlemen see nothing but national ruin as the result of the adoption of a free silver policy, and naturally they are willing to contribute liberally to avert such a calamity. The result is that the country is flooded with "sound money" documents, designed to convince the voter that bimetallicism would reduce the independent American citizen to the level of the Chinese coolie and the Mexican peon.

To equal the great fund at the command of Mr. Hanna the Democratic party cannot attempt—but, what is better, it need not attempt it. It has with it no multi-millionaires, no great trusts and enormous corporations, but it has the advantage of a favorable popular sentiment which relieves it of the necessity for lavish expenditures. It is perfectly safe to say that the Democratic party can fight this campaign with less money than it had ever at its disposal in a national campaign before. But it is necessary to say that for even a campaign of volunteers, for a campaign which has so stirred the hearts of the people that money is little needed, the National Committee is all too ill-equipped with funds.

The gold side of the great debate now pending will be presented with all the force which unlimited talent, backed by unlimited means, can command. For a wise decision the silver side ought to be equally well presented. If, after full discussion, the American people should decide that the St. Louis platform had stated the true financial doctrine, the decision would be entitled to all respect, but if judgment should be entered without an opportunity for fair consideration, the fact would be a national misfortune. If this is to be a campaign of education, in the true sense, the instruction must not be one-sided.

The Journal feels that the meagre fund within reach of the Democratic managers ought to be increased, and that every citizen who desires an enlightened national verdict in November ought to have an opportunity to contribute to it. To make such contributions as easy and convenient as possible, the Journal will hereafter receive and account for all subscriptions to the campaign fund that may be entrusted to it. And in order to start the current of popular contributions the Journal, until further notice, will give a dollar of its own for every dollar entrusted to it by the people.

before witness the spectacle of a national convention whose members, in the first flush of enthusiasm over its completed work, exclaimed: "Now we have nominated a Democratic ticket that will make the election a sure thing for the Republican party?"

"In vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird." It would have been wise for a body professing to be a Democratic convention, and nominating something purporting to be a Democratic ticket, to keep up at least a decent pretence of being in earnest. At present, the parlor into which the Democratic fly is asked to walk is too manifestly Mr. Hanna's to be enticing.

DEATH AT THE HANDS OF POLICEMEN.

Within five days two members of the New York police force have taken the lives of men they were attempting to arrest. Last Sunday Policeman William J. Miller, of the East Thirty-fifth street station, shot and killed James Bradley, a dangerous ex-convict, whom he had caught in the act of burglary. Miller seems to have been entirely justified in his action, since the burglar resisted arrest and was reaching back into his pocket for what the policeman supposed to be a pistol when the fatal shot was fired. The instrument he was attempting to get at turned out to be a sharp chisel, a terrible weapon in the hands of a desperate man. In this instance a professional criminal and an enemy of society was permanently disposed of, and the community has cause to congratulate itself upon that circumstance.

The killing of Dennis Thompson by Policeman John Rooney, of the West Thirty-seventh street station, Thursday evening, was as grossly unjustifiable as Bradley's death was justifiable. Thompson was an industrious and thrifty citizen, who, though still a young man, had earned the money by his own exertions to buy the house in which he lived with his parents, and who owned other real estate and had money in the bank. He appears to have been of the best type of the hard-working and sober young men who, reared among unpropitious surroundings and dependent on their own efforts for a livelihood, set an example to the shiftless and intemperate among their companions.

Thompson's death seems to be due to the fact that Rooney is one of those officious club-swingers, with an undue sense of their own personal importance, who have done so much to lower the tone of the New York force. He ordered Thompson to move away from a corner, and when he stepped into the side door of a saloon, instead of walking up the street, the policeman, considering his dignity to be injured, followed his victim into the place and attempted to drag him out. Thompson's only resistance was in holding back, and it was for this offence that Rooney struck the two heavy blows with his long night stick that, according to the autopsy, caused the other's death.

We trust that the Police Department will not attempt to interfere with the administration of justice in Rooney's case. It is very rarely that a police officer is adequately punished for assaults, deadly and otherwise, upon citizens, for the machinery of the entire department is almost invariably put in operation to save a member from his just deserts. Esprit de corps is an essential in handling large bodies of men, and it is doubtless a good thing that the most humble mem-

bers of the force should know that they will be upheld by their superiors in any exigency that may arise in the discharge of duty." It would have saved a great many cracked skulls in New York before now, however, if the bullies and ruffians on the force were as firmly convinced that their superior officers would insist upon severe punishment being meted out in instances such as the death of Thompson.

NO COOLIES ON THE FORCE.

Li Hung Chang's visit to Washington has enabled a police captain of that city to administer a severe shock to an army officer who appears to have taken it for granted that policemen were created for the performance of menial services from which a soldier would turn in horror. Incidentally the great Chinaman came near observing the first indication thus far during his triumphant progress through the country that there is a limit to the obsequious attentions lavished upon him. Fortunately, however, four railroad hands, at the command of an official of the company, seized the handles of Li's sedan chair and performed the service which both soldiers and policemen scorned, before the Ambassador perceived that there was any hitch in the programme. But the railway laborers did not come to the rescue until the police captain had had time to convince the army officer that he and his men were there for precisely the same purpose as the army officer and his soldiers—namely, as a guard and escort, not as bearers of sedan chairs.

There is a general suspicion that Li Hung Chang is a jolly old gentleman, as well as a great statesman, and an equally general desire to let him have his own sweet Celestial way while sojourning on this soil; but many of his warmest admirers will experience a sense of satisfaction upon learning that the self-respect of American policemen is proof even against the assumed authority of an officer of United States cavalry.

According to a Republican contemporary, the Sherman act was "a mere compromise to prevent the Democratic party from passing the bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver," and "the Republicans who voted for the compulsory purchase act did so under the threat of free coinage, and because they believed that by this means they would save the country from a great calamity." At that time there was a clear Republican majority in each house of Congress and a Republican President in the White House. Having passed a free silver bill through the Republican Senate, would the wicked Democrats, if not bought off by a compromise, have passed it also through Tom Reed's Republican House and then compelled President Harrison to sign it?

In addition to pleading the cause of the bankers at Indianapolis District Attorney Fellows has signed the application for the pardon of ex-Banker Lewis A. Hill, who appropriated \$42,000 of the funds of the St. Nicholas Bank, wrecked the institution and ruined many of the small depositors. Yet Mr. Fellows professes to wonder why there are people who talk about the classes and the masses.

The correspondent of a Hannite contemporary explains that the reason General Bragg was not nominated at Indianapolis was that "his conviviality for the past two days had at last turned the shockable New Englanders away from him." * * * It was a temperance lesson. And so they nominated Senator Palmer. That was a temperance lesson indeed.

SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SILVER

Answered by Champions of the Foremost Organizations Supporting Free Coinage or Gold Monometallism.

QUESTION OF THE DAY:

THE SINGLE STANDARD—How Came It to Be Established?

For the American Bimetallic League (Bimetallicism).

THE single standard was established by law.

The contention of the gold men that the gold standard is the result of a logical process, and the telegraphic logic, is not only false historically but absurd logically. Those who make it will assert in the next breath that "the cheaper money always drives out the dearer," and that silver is naturally the cheaper metal, even if it had the same currency privileges. If so, then silver would have driven out gold, and we should now have the silver standard.

The interference of the law at the demand of the creditor classes also forced the business world to use only the scarcer of the two metals, instead of continuing to use both. Silver was demonetized when it was becoming the more plentiful metal, and when the business world, left to itself, would naturally have used it in increasing measure to meet the needs of expanding business. Furthermore, it was demonetized because it was becoming the more plentiful metal.

The financiers who made the successful fight for the demonetization of silver had long been fighting the legislation to accept this view, and gold was excluded from the mints. In France they struggled long and hard to secure the same end. Their struggles became fainter, however, when the production of gold fell off in the sixties, and thus antipathy to the yellow metal was transferred to the white, when, in the early seventies, silver gave promise of becoming the more plentiful. The alternating love and hate of the financiers for the two metals is accurately registered by the following table:

	Product of Gold.	Product of Silver.
1833.....	\$13,000,000	\$24,000,000
1838.....	130,000,000	130,000,000
1873.....	36,000,000	\$2,000,000

In 1833 the financiers became enamored with silver because it was relatively scarce; in 1873 they became enamored with gold because it was relatively scarce.

So long as gold was the plentiful metal no practical financier ever dreamed that a silver five foot cube, to hold \$1,000,000 in value, was appreciably more costly than a vault two feet cube, to hold \$1,000,000 in gold. So long as gold was the more plentiful metal no financier ever dreamed that it cost more to ship \$1,000,000 in silver than to ship \$1,000,000 in gold, especially as freight charges for both are governed by their value. So long as gold was the more plentiful metal it was obvious to every one that paper money, representing silver, was as convenient as paper money representing gold. To the minds of the great financiers gold was unfit for use as money, because its production was "unstable" and its continued coinage threatened a "depreciated currency."

The French Government, however, did not yet take these monometallist arguments to heart, and kept its mints open to the unlimited coinage of both metals at the old ratio.

The demand for gold thus created kept it at par with silver, though its production had increased relatively ten-fold, and the labor cost of mining it had fallen to one-half.

When the production of gold fell off and the production of silver increased, the financiers turned their attention upon the white metal. This time they were assisted by the fact that England was not a convert to the metal which they wished to demonetize. England had established the gold standard at the beginning of the century (1816), when silver had left the country because valued at a higher ratio at the French mints. English financial influence had not favored the demonetization of gold unless it could be accomplished in England as well as on the Continent. This influence, however, did favor the demonetization of silver, wherever it could be secured, for this increased the value of debts throughout much the greater part of the world. The financiers everywhere had thus a common cause, and as they alone were giving attention to such matters, they succeeded in changing the laws so as to make the gold standard international.

In Germany they seized upon the payment of the French indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 as the occasion to substitute the gold standard for the silver standard; in France they seized upon the German sales of silver as the occasion to demand the closing of the French mints to silver; in this country they seized upon the obligation to insert a clause demonetizing silver. The American public was then using paper money, and did not know what was done. In this way the gold standard was made international. Everywhere it was accomplished through changes in the law, demanded by the classes which profited by the growing scarcity of money and increase in the burden of debt. Left to itself, the business world would return to the double standard.

A Small Proceeding.

[Kansas City Times.]

The people will not take much interest in editorial on the power and position of the press so long as a few journals so far forget themselves as to make their campaign against a candidate's wife.

People Have Not Recommended.

[Chicago Dispatch.]

Don Cameron has reconsidered his determination to retire from the Senate, but the people of Pennsylvania have not, it seems, reconsidered their determination to retire him.

Democracy's Admirers.

[St. Louis Republic.]

The Republicans show such an immense respect for "true Democracy" that one might expect to see them rushing over to the fold in a body.

How About Gold?

[Denver Times.]

People who argue falsely about the application of the law of supply and demand to silver neglect to apply the same law to gold.

Or Fall On.

[Chicago Dispatch.]

Mr. Hill is on the verge again. If he doesn't look out he'll fall off.

For the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club.

(Gold Standard.)

OF course the "single standard" means the gold standard—it being the only one used in civilized nations. It is here for the same reason that the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone are here. They are at present the best known mediums for the quick transference of freight or thought over long distances, just as gold is the best known medium for the transference of great values and of all values for long periods of time. The stage coach, truck, wheelbarrow, messenger, letter and spoken word are still used to transfer freight or thought short distances, or slowly over long distances, just as silver and copper and iron are still used to transfer small values over short periods of time.

Silver and copper are as surely the best and most convenient mediums of exchange for small values as gold is for large values. This being a commercial age in which great values are often transferred great distances, and over long periods of time, the bulky metals have been found to be inconvenient and inadequate for modern transactions.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner thus states the reasons for the use of gold:

Commerce uses gold because it prefers it, not because of the law. Commerce has repudiated silver as a measure of values. It does not use it simply because it does not like it.

The preference of commerce for gold is not a matter of right or wrong; it is a matter of fact. There is so little of it in existence that a small quantity contains a great deal of wealth. That makes it convenient to use and transport. It is easily divisible and almost indestructible. That makes it handy to use, and leaves the world's stock at any time practically all that has been mined in the centuries before, so that it is subject to only very slight variation by the increase or decrease of production in any one year or within a short period, and, therefore, is comparatively stable in value. And the facts that the supply is thus stable, that it is easily transported and is indestructible, tend to keep it the same value all over the world. All these things do not make gold perfect for purposes of currency, but they do make it more perfect than is the case with any other metal. * * * A good deal of complaint is made as to the small amount of gold in the world. It is the very fact that gold is so only in small amounts that makes it so desirable for currency. If it was as abundant as iron it would be as unavailable as iron for money purposes.

Modern commercial man knows a good thing when he sees it. He appreciates the merits of gold, and will stick to it until something better comes along. He will not drop it in favor of silver, for he has evolved past the silver stage of civilization, and his gold forefathers evolved past the silver and copper money stages. We must not, however, forget that the gold coins are now in the golden stage of civilization. Each year some new nation stops trying to force silver upon its commerce, and prepares to accept the inevitable—gold. That gold has come by evolution is evident from a study of monetary history.

Until the eighteenth century all of Continental Europe was on the silver standard. Gold was used in large transactions, but mainly as bullion. England began coining gold in 1346 and trying to maintain a double standard. Queens and kings kept on changing ratios and issuing proclamations to enforce the legal ratio. They were not regarded. First gold and then silver coins would be melted and exported at a profit. Fines and imprisonment did not stop the practice. About 1717 Lord Liverpool observed that as international commerce increased there was an increased demand for gold, because of its convenience in making large payments. The double standard experiments, however, were continued until 1774, when the trading, far-sighted Englishman committed the first step toward a gold standard by making it legal tender for not more than £25. The act was to continue in force for only two years. It worked so well that it was re-enacted every two years until 1798, when it was made perpetual.

In 1816 England adopted gold as "the sole standard measure of value and legal tender for payment." Thus the first nation to adopt the single gold standard has ever since been the leading commercial nation. It would be unwarranted to state, as did the representatives of bimetallicism at the day in discussing business failures and falling prices, that one of two concurrent events is the cause and the other the effect; yet it is a fair inference that the gold standard has had something to do with England's remarkable commercial prosperity. Being firmly on the gold standard, there has never been any doubt as to the meaning of a pound sovereign. The removal of this doubt has given her the lowest possible rates of interest and made it easy for Englishmen to obtain capital and to undertake new enterprises. This advantage, undoubtedly, accounts largely for the success which has made London the world's business centre and the capitalists' capital.

The United States was the next country to adopt the gold standard. It did it without really intending it, in 1834. Having had a surplus of silver, it changed the coinage ratio from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1. Silver went out of circulation. Gold made friends and held them. No silver having been in circulation, except as minor coins, since 1837, the silver dollar was omitted when our coinage laws were overhauled and revised in 1873. How gold was then regarded may be inferred from Senator Stewart's eulogy of gold in the Senate in 1874. He said: "Gold is recognized as the universal standard of value. It is the measure by which your wealth must be tested. The wealth of the United States is tested by the same rule. It is measured, and when you depart from that and try to figure up any other measure which the world does not recognize you get into confusion."

The second nation to adopt the gold standard—the United States—is first in internal commerce, and would undoubtedly be second in foreign commerce had it not been experimenting with paper and cheap silver money since 1860. Germany, France, Belgium, Holland and Austria, such in turn, reluctantly gave in silver and adopted gold. The following from the report of the special commission in the upper house, in Austria, in 1892, gives the reasons why these and other nations have adopted gold: "Gold was dominant and the standard of value in trade on a great scale as early as the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, even though silver was then the standard in a domestic exchange." * * * In every age there is some metal dominant in the industry of the world, which forces its way with elemental strength in the face of any opposition, and in our day gold is that metal."

A LIFT FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND

It is not the mark of a demagogue and an Anarchist to call attention to the fact that in this campaign Mr. Hanna has the advantage of handling unlimited means, while the Democrats have not enough to pay for the barest necessities. Our gold standard contemporaries take pride in disseminating this information. They predicted before the conventions met that the Democracy would become peculiarly stranded if it ventured to advocate a financial policy distasteful to the bond syndicate, and they are now rejoicing in the apparent fulfillment of their prophecies. This is the way in which the Herald heads its account of the straits to which the Democratic party has been reduced by its espousal of the principle of bimetallicism:

IN WANT OF MONEY.

Popocratic Leaders Have a Serious Financial Problem to Solve for Themselves.

CAMPAIGN COFFERS EMPTY.

In the next column the same paper refutes the charge that the Democrats have been subsidized by the owners of silver mines. It exultantly exclaims:

BUNGO FOR ST. JOHN

Silver Mine Owners Who Enlarged Him to Incur Expenses Are Not Producing.

GETTING NO CONTRIBUTIONS.

On the other hand the Republican military chest is bursting. According to the Sun:

HANNA IS SMILING AGAIN.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS REVEAL HIS SPIRITS.

Evidently Some of His Visitors Yesterday Promised Help in Meeting the Extraordinary Demands that are Being Made on the Republican National Committee.

The Herald asserts that the Democratic managers are trying to raise "a few dollars and cents to pay the necessary expenses of the campaign." "It has ceased to be a question of large sums," it proceeds, "for it is generally admitted that the anti-McKinley forces will not be able to command even as large a sum for general use as would be required in one State alone for legitimate campaign purposes."

The Congressional Committee has been besieged by Democratic State Committees for financial aid. It might be supposed that the Maryland campaigners, having their headquarters within forty miles of Washington, would be most likely to make successful connection with the National Committee's coffers, but it is known that the Marylanders are absolutely without a dollar.

A politician who came over from Baltimore to-day said that all efforts to raise funds had been unavailing, and unless speedy help was furnished by the parent organization the Baltimore branch would apparently be compelled to close down indefinitely.

Senator Faulkner is trying to put a brave face upon the matter. He declares it will not seriously affect the work of the campaign. Yet it is a fact that the committee here is doing its utmost to secure contributions from every source.

The Populists are as badly off for money as their colleagues, the Bryanites. They started into the campaign upon the assumption that their Democratic allies would raise all the money necessary. It was believed the wealthy Westerners would contribute, but this hope, alas, has not been realized.

It is an open secret that warning was given in Chicago when Bryan's nomination was first broached that the rich silver men of the West would not contribute to his campaign.

The Evening Sun politely wonders why Mr. St. John's office is kept open, and adds:

It has been stated time and again, on what seems to be good authority, that St. John is not collecting any money to speak of for campaign purposes.

In fact, the impression prevails that he has not received a single cash contribution of any considerable amount. But every few days Sun issues a statement to the effect that he will keep his headquarters open until the end of the campaign.

While this condition of honorable poverty is one of which the Democracy has no reason to be ashamed, the truths contained in the Chicago platform cannot be properly presented to the country without the expenditure of more or less money. Nothing is needed for corruption, but something must be spent for education. Documents must be printed and distributed. Halls must be hired and postage must be paid. And as the capitalists will not set the bills, the people must.

From the letters that have flowed in and the visitors that have overrun this office, all slumbering with enthusiasm for the great cause represented by Bryan and Sewall, the Journal knows that the emulated state of the Democratic campaign fund is not due to any lack of interest or devotion on the part of the masses. The men who come here every day, fired with the ardor of primitive Christianity, to suggest plans for improving the efficiency of the silver propaganda, would empty their pockets for the cause if they saw the need and the opportunity. But comparatively few are familiar with the routine required for putting contributions into the Democratic campaign fund under present conditions. It is a simple matter enough, but of those who know that Mr. St. John is the treasurer of the Democratic National

Committee, comparatively few know where his office is or how to reach him.

But everybody knows where the office of the Journal is, and therefore the Journal has determined to make use of its wide circle of acquaintances to give that campaign fund a lift. It invites everybody to step forward and contribute. Every contribution received will be duly acknowledged, accounted for and turned over to the Democratic National Committee. Hundreds of thousands of people pass the Journal office every day, and when any one of them feels an impulse of conscience to give a dollar toward the establishment of the financial independence of the United States it will be a simple matter to drop in and hand over the money. Those who do not happen to be passing the office can send their contributions just as easily by mail.

He gives twice who gives quickly, and in order to encourage everybody to give as quickly as possible the Journal will engage that every dollar contributed by the early comers shall count for two. That is to say, until further notice the Journal will duplicate every subscription sent in. Whether you can give 50 cents or \$5 the Journal will give as much more. Now let the flood begin.

Mrs. Rafferty's Miraculous Cure.

Mrs. Rafferty lay dying. Every one in the tenement—every one in Rossa court, in fact—knew it, and grief stalked abroad. All the old cronies who had been her companions for nearly half a century at early mass at St. Bride's were mumbling prayers for her; all the tradesmen whom she had harangued and "beaten down" daily for years with the thrift of a Yankee and the volubility of her Dubliner Kate, were about her. Neighbors who were so often ways had been a never failing theme for invective on the part of the scrupulously neat old Irish woman forgot their quarrel with her to pray for the rest of her soul, between anecdotes of her indomitable tidiness and her all-conquering instinct for saving. When a Rossa court Irish woman is as near as a Maine housewife and as "near" as a Long Island farmer, she becomes a character.

So Mrs. Rafferty lay dying, her steel blue eyes set among myriad parchment-colored wrinkles, no longer peering about for a chance to save a penny or to whisk away a bit of dust. Her voluble tongue was quiet at last; her skinny, busy hands were still upon the counterpane. The doctor and the priest had gone. For a long time she had lain motionless, just breathing. There was a look of peace—almost of pride—upon her furrowed face as she heard the whispered inquiries at the door and the sobbing lamentations of her daughter Kate, as blow by blow a woman as she herself was, was as wasteful as she was thrifty. But she did not open her eyes to see the mourners, through the narrow door into the kitchen, or her lips even to move them in prayer. She was conscious but very tired, was Mrs. Rafferty, and the little hub-bub that her going out made could not rouse her.

By and by there came a man through the narrow hall. He rapped at Mrs. Rafferty's kitchen door—a loud, resounding rap, ill-befitting the house of death.

"The murderin' blatherin'!" cried one old woman, dropping her beads.

"The noise uv him!" cried another.

The sobbing Kate, made more vociferously sorrowful by this rude interruption of her grief, moved to the door and opened it. The man shoved in a package.

"Soap powder, Mees," he announced.

Kate wailed in a way suggestive of strangulation, and shoved the package back.

"Ye limb uv the devil," remarked one of the old women by way of explanation, "can't ye see that this isn't the place at all, at all, for ye to be bringin' yer soap? Soap, indeed! Wiltin' her that used more uv it thin I'm hereabouts is goin' where she'll never need soap again, God rest her!"

The pedler stood, slightly dazed at this address, but before the bitterly sobbing Kate could close the door, a piping shrill voice from the inner room came to them. The speechless sick woman spoke. She who had lain in the lethargy of fading life for a day was aroused. And what she said was:

"If it's wan uv thim free samples, Katie, tek it."

So it was that the voice of the soap pedler called Mrs. Rafferty back from the edge of the grave. In three days she was testing the efficacy of his wares and a Rossa court still acknowledges in her its tyrant and its pride.

The Jesters' Chorus.

"Mrs. Cash is very exclusive, isn't she?" "Yes, but she has to be; only women of established social position can afford to affiliate with everybody."—Chicago Record.

"Say," said the gentleman just from purgatory, who had dropped in to see what he had missed. "Say, this day so bad."